

in repair school buildings, and for providing suitable furniture, books, and stationery, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for the employment of one superintendent of teaching and two teachers, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand two hundred dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair blacksmiths', tinmiths', gunsmiths', carpenters', and wagon and plough makers' shops, and for providing necessary tools therefor, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for the employment of one superintendent of farming, and two farmers, two millers two blacksmiths, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plough maker, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair saw and flouring mill, and for furnishing the necessary tools and fixtures therefor, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the hospital, and providing the necessary medicines and furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for pay of a physician per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the buildings for the various employees, and for providing the necessary furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two hundred dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for the salary of such person as the tribe may select to be their head chief, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For last of four instalments to enable the Indians to move and locate upon the reservation, to be expended in ploughing land and fencing lots, as per first clause fourth article treaty of June ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, fifteen thousand dollars.

For fourth of the sixteen instalments for boarding and clothing the children who shall attend the schools, providing the schools and boarding-houses with necessary furniture, the purchase of necessary wagons, teams, agricultural implements, tools, and so forth, and for fencing of such lands as may be needed for gardening and farming purposes for the schools, as per fourth clause fourth article treaty of June ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, three thousand dollars.

For salary of two subordinate chiefs, as per fifth article treaty of June ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, five hundred dollars each.

For third of fifteen instalments to keep the blacksmiths' shop in repair and stocked with the necessary tools and materials, per fifth article treaty June ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, five hundred dollars.

For third of fifteen instalments for repairs of houses, mills, shops, and so forth, and providing the necessary furniture, tools, and materials, as per fifth article treaty June ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, two thousand dollars.

For salary of two matrons to take charge of the boarding-schools, two assistant teachers, one farmer, one carpenter, and two millers, as per fifth article treaty of June ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, seven thousand six hundred dollars.

OMAHAS.

For the second of fifteen instalments of this amount, being third of series, in money or otherwise, per fourth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twenty thousand dollars.

For fourth of ten instalments for keeping in repair a grist and saw mill, and support of blacksmith shop, per eighth article treaty March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article treaty March sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, three hundred dollars.

For pay of one engineer, twelve hundred dollars.

For fourth of ten instalments for pay of one miller, per same treaties, nine hundred dollars.

For fourth of ten instalments for pay of one farmer, per same treaties, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For fourth of ten instalments for pay of blacksmith, per same treaties, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

OSAGES.

For interest on sixty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, at five per centum per annum, being value of fifty-four sections of land set apart by said treaty for educational purposes, three thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars.

For interest on three hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum per annum, to be paid semi-annually, in money or such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, as per first article treaty of September twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, fifteen thousand dollars.

For transportation of goods, provisions, and so forth, purchased for the Great and Little Osage Indians, or so much thereof as may be necessary, three thousand five hundred dollars.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

JUNE 26.....1869.

ABRAHAM LYON, of Arizona City is our only authorized agent in Arizona.

THE GILA ROUTE.

The Memphis Convention having strongly recommended the thirty-second parallel route as that offering the greatest natural advantages to the construction of a Southern Pacific railroad, has, beyond a doubt, destroyed the edifice of uncertainty within which the hopes of the thirty-second parallel measure so long been confined. This project backed by the New York Tribune in the east, and by the Sacramento Union in the west, is too strongly fortified by popular opinion to be further spoken of in the subjunctive mood. Not only has it been proven that the route by the Gila valley is a great saving in distance, but, also, that the natural obstructions to be removed are of a less formidable character, and the grades are not so heavy as those on the thirty-fifth parallel.

Already this road is built to Marshall, some fifty miles west of Shreveport, and a very considerable portion of the route west from Marshall was graded before the late war. In the face of the many advantages of a road on the thirty-second parallel, among which is its certain perennity of operation when constructed, many of the former advocates of the thirty-fifth parallel are losing confidence in this latter route, over portions of which, snow has been known to fall to the depths of thirty and forty feet. In other respects, the following from the Sacramento Union very comprehensively sets forth the relative advantages of the two routes:

"There is no running water, and but four or five springs on the thirty-fifth parallel in one stretch of 150 miles and in another of 300 miles; and only one-eighth of the whole distance lies along running streams; while by the Gila route three-fourths of the distance is along running streams. On the thirty-fifth, one-fifth of the line is over arid desert and two-thirds over a barren waste. On the thirty-second, about one-tenth is desert and one-tenth waste land. On the thirty-fifth, no population but Indians; on the thirty-second, one-third of the line is now inhabited. Between the Colorado and the Pacific the comparison is: On the thirty-fifth, 250 miles of desert to San Francisco, or 150 to San Diego; On the thirty-second, only 75 miles. On the whole distance the total rise and fall is nearly double by the thirty-fifth parallel; and it has thirty to forty miles of grade reaching 116 feet, and 60 miles of 90 feet and over; while on the thirty-second there are but 35 miles over 90 feet grade, and none exceeding 100.

"Allowing for exaggeration of one and depreciation of the other route, there is little doubt of the superior claims of the Gila route for a road to San Diego. Its advocates appear to see that the other route may seem more durable to those who desire the terminus at San Francisco. On this point, they argue that San Francisco will gain only ten miles distance over the Omaha road by building a road on the thirty-fifth parallel, and that will not lower freights. On the other hand, there will be a gain of 300 miles of railroad by way of San Diego to New York (or 240 to Chicago); and this would save \$12 to \$15 per ton freight, and allow three dollars per ton freight by steamer from San Francisco to San Diego, leaving a gain of \$9 to \$12 dollars. Again the road from San Diego to Fort Yuma would cost but \$8,000, 000 dollars and would at once tap the Colorado valley 400 miles south of the point where the other road crosses it, and at the mouth of the Gila, thus affording at once a connection with the best part of the country. On the other hand, the northern line would cost \$20, 000,000 additional to branch to San Francisco, and as much more before it reached any region of value east of the Sierras. Eventually, it is suggested, a coast line down to San Diego will find rich valleys on its way and plenty of local support; and then will form with the Gila road, a shorter and cheaper route than any other to the Rio Grande and the Southern Atlantic, and, in fact, to the whole country south of the Ohio."

The Prescott Miner, complaining of an article regarding it, which appeared in the ARIZONAN, "struck it, by Jove!" Yes, sir! It found a typographical error in said article—and didn't it give us fits though? This is, we believe the very latest style of criticism; it sounds like the last croak of a dying frog and reminds us of the story of the drowning man

who grasped the floating straw, in an effort to save his life. Now, Mr. Miner, we never feel the task of exposing an individual, a pleasant one. We would, under ordinary circumstances, be satisfied with studying a man's qualifications, without doing so for the purpose of proclaiming their extent; but, in this instance, it becomes necessary to teach a pretender that he who walks blindfolded is liable to bump his head against a wall. Before you undertake to criticise again we would advise you to study English grammar, as your practically acquired syntax is absolutely unfit to stand the test of theoretical investigation; and knowing, as doubtless you do, that something more than a practical education is necessary to fit a man for a critic, we are surprised that you dare summon up sufficient "brass" to provoke criticism. Perhaps you fancied that we would overlook your remarks, but if so, you have "mistaken your man;" we have checked brag-garts before. Now, pay attention:

The relative qualities of two nouns admit of but two degrees of comparison; these are expressed by an adjective in the "positive" and "comparative"—to employ the "superlative" is improper: See your "Mining Intelligence," issue, June 12, 8th line from top. Again, in 2d article, 2d col., 21 page, a very simple rule of syntax, "a verb must agree with its nominative in number—" is ignored. We might point out many more such errors, but will not do it now, nor should we have remarked as above, had not your temerity carried you beyond the limit of discretion.

By our latest news, in another column, it will be seen that Hon. R. C. McCormick is alive and working with his characteristic energy. Never, for a moment unmindful of the wants of the people who have chosen him as their representative at the nation's capital, he is evidently doing all that can possibly be done toward the advancement of their interests. No man knows better than does R. C. McCormick that Arizona can never prosper while a single band of hostile Indians roams at large, and hence his earliest efforts have been put toward to remove this besetting evil. A few such men at the helm of affairs in Arizona, will soon reduce obstacles, hitherto considered insuperable, to mere passing inconveniences.

Our Santa Fe exchanges contain details of a horrible murder and heavy robbery perpetrated at that city on the night of the 5th inst.: A party of robbers entered the U. S. Depository and after murdering J. R. Collins, depository, took possession of the keys, sacked the vault and succeeded in escaping with \$100,000. The greater portion of the money, some \$65,000 dollars was discovered a couple of days afterwards, concealed in an unoccupied building situated in a remote part of the city. Up to the latest accounts received none of the party had been arrested.

Latest News.

(From files of the daily New Mexican.)

Leavenworth, Kansas June 3.—The Times has received the following additional particulars of Indian massacre at Fossil Creek Station. The tongues and hearts were cut out of the dead, the calves of the legs were slit down and tied under their shoes, pieces of flesh were cut from their backs, pieces of telegraph wire stuck into their bones, their ears were cut off and heads scalped. The Indians then boiled the hearts of these men for medicine.

Washington June 4.—A republican mass meeting was broken up last night by a mob; pistols were fired, clubs and stones used, and two men severely injured.

New York, June 4.—A Cuban expedition sailed from the Southern coast on the 29th of May which numbered 475 men; all of whom were federal or confederate soldiers. Reliable information received from interested persons states that the men and munitions were safely landed and had joined the Cuban forces. The expedition was in charge of a distinguished confederate officer from Louisiana Colonel De Bussey.

Madrid, June 6.—Admiral Topete read Gen. Dulce's Telegram, announcing his resignation as Captain General of Cuba, before the Cortes last evening amidst great excitement. Marshal Serrano asked for a suspension of judgement until the arrival of General Dulce, and until the particulars are known. It is announced that Dulce is recalled on account of his leniency to the Cuban rebels.

Leavenworth, June 7.—Special from Ellsworth says: Indians are devastating the settlements on the Solomon and Republican rivers. Adjutant Morehouse leaves to-day with twenty-three recruits: recruiting is going on fast. Dispatches to-day say that Indians are in the vicinity of White Rock and Lake Sibley, killing and destroying everything.

Washington, June 4.—Letters from Havana were received here this morning, which state that the force under General Jordan, in joining the Cuban forces after several days in which the Spaniards were repulsed, suffered serious losses. Losses of Jordan's force, slight, only 45 killed and wounded, his artillery, arms and ammunition, with him 1700 new rifles.

The owners of the steamer Quaker expects her immediate release and sail on the 16th.

Havana, June 7.—Captain General sailed to-day for Spain; he was accompanied to the steamer by all the military of high rank now in the city, and a large number of volunteer regiments.

The Havana journals publish reports of a thousand of the insurgents are surrenders and that Generals Pedro Céspedes and also Faruans are among them.

St. Louis, June 7.—Dispatches from City, Kansas, state that the mail left Sheridan yesterday morning on the track about four miles west of station by Indians. A considerable number of Indians were near by while the train was repaired, and shots were exchanged between former and persons belonging to the no one was hurt. Lieutenant Lusk, company of the 4th Cavalry, camped at mouth of Ash Creek, had seen and Indians but they always escaped.

Colonel Weir had just returned from the pursuit of the Indians who committed the outrages at Fossil Creek, not overtake them. Another section was sent out by General Custar.

Yesterday morning about one hundred Indians were seen within a mile of Sheridan, a red flag hoisted.

Chicago, June 8.—Republican's special says that the republicans prospered every ward. There was a great disturbance at the polls through the day the house of Secretary Stanton opposed a colored man who wanted to be citizen's ticket, and brought on a riot between the negroes and policemen whom are republicans. The chief of police considerably bruised with clubs and a number of policeman was also injured. Negroes were shot dead and several were hurt. The streets are full of police this evening everything is comparatively quiet. There are no five persons were more or less injured the day. In some of the wards the election go by default.

Washington June 10.—The President appointed D. C. Marsh collector of the district of Paso del Norte, Texas, a Mexican.

Reports from reliable sources at Havana present that the Cubans were making offensive movements, and were never spirits or more sanguine of success. Delegate McCormick from Arizona, laid before General Sherman and S. E. Rawlins a full statement of recent losses in Arizona, and great losses suffered citizens. He made an appeal for more aid and the matter has been referred to Thomas commanding the Pacific Department. General Sherman has favorably received memorial of the legislature of Arizona requesting that arms and rations be sent to the settlers where they can effectively co-operate with the troops against hostile Indians.

Madrid, June 9.—The project for a constitution was debated at great length in the Cortes yesterday, and was finally referred to a committee. During the discussion Alazoga, stated election of a king was impossible at present.

Liverpool, June 9.—Emigration to America increasing very fast; 8,000 people left port last week.

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